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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 398 asked by Mr. C. Obi Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th October 1928, page 49 supra.]

Statement showing the length of time that rinderpest has been virulent in Anantapur district.

Name of taluk.	Length of time the epidemic has been prevailing.	Mortality during the period mentioned in column (2).	The officer in whose jurisdiction the taluk is.	Additional hands employed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Anantapur ..	From February 1927.	2,097	Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Anantapur.	2	Disease subsided.
Dharmavaram.	From middle of October 1927.	616	Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Dharmavaram.	..	Disease subsiding.
Kadiri ..	From June 1928 ..	76		..	Not virulent, disease subsiding.
Gooty ..	From July 1927 ..	4,557	Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Gooty.	3	Disease subsiding.
Tadpatri ..	Do. ..	1,517		..	Do.
Perukonda ..	From November 1927.	885	Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Perukonda.	..	Do.
Hindupur ..	From April 1928 ..	341		..	Not virulent.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item III, "Communications to the Council" at page 59 supra.]

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answers given to Questions Nos. 397, 938 and 1619 at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1927, 31st October 1927 and 28th February 1928, the following papers are laid on the table:—

I

Repairing and overhauling of the supply channel to certain tanks in the Kurnool district.

* 397 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the supply channel to a group of seven tanks belonging to Rudravaram, Kondamayapalli, Tallalingamdinne, R. Nagulavaram and Yerragudidinne of Sirvel taluk in the Kurnool district is entirely out of repair;

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- (b) whether any estimates have been prepared for repairing and overhauling the anicut and the supply channel ;
- (c) if so, what the estimate of cost is ;
- (d) whether the Government propose to start the work ;
- (e) what the total ayacut under these tanks is ;
- (f) what the extent of the irrigable dry lands is under these tanks ;
- (g) what the assessment is including water-rate for
- (1) the wet ayacut and
 - (2) the irrigable dry ;
- (h) whether any portion of the irrigable dry lands was given water during faslis 1332 to 1336 ; and
- (i) what remissions have been granted under these tanks during faslis 1332 to 1336 ?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

II

* 938 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 397 regarding repairing and overhauling of the supply channel in Kurnool district answered on 27th August 1927 that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

- (a) to place the same on the table of the House ; and
- (b) to state what action the Government proposes to take thereon ?

A.—Reports have been received from the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer but have had to be referred back to them as they appear to be discrepant. The information will be laid on the table when it is complete.

III

* 1619 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in regard to the reply given to question No. 938 answered on 31st October 1927 regarding the repairs to the supply channel in Kurnool district whether the reports of the Revenue Board and the Chief Engineer referred to therein as exhibiting some discrepancy and as having been referred back have been received, and if so, what they are ?

A.—The further report called for has not been received.

IV

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur U. RAMA RAO Avargal, B.A., Collector of Kurnool, dated the 4th September 1927, L. Dis. No. 2530/27.

A tabular statement containing the information required is enclosed.

Statement showing ayacut and other particulars of group of seven tanks relating to Rudravaram, Kondamayapalli, Tallalingamdinne, R. Nagulavaram and Yerragudidinne of Sirvel taluk.

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Name of tank.	Total extent of wet ayacut.	Extent of the irrigable dry lands.	Assessment on wet ayacut.	Fasaljasti or water-rate on second irrigated crop on wet land.	Assessment on irrigable dry lands.	Tirwajasti or water-rate on dry lands.	Extent of dry land irrigated.	Remissions granted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Rudravaram.								
(1) Ranga Reddi tank—	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
1332	111-87	171-75	634 11 4	..	218 8 0	0 8 0	0-11	402 14 0
1333	111-87	171-75	634 11 4	..	218 8 0	31 8 0	7-86	89 7 0
1334	111-87	171-75	634 11 4	..	218 8 0	..	..	85 15 0
1335	111-87	171-75	634 11 4	..	218 8 0	164 3 0	41-09	43 10 0
1336	111-87	171-75	634 11 4	..	218 8 0	46 3 0	10-06	71 12 0
(2) Peddaraju tanks—								
1332	276-79	194-26	1,527 8 7	..	151 9 0	..	..	602 0 0
1333	276-79	194-26	1,527 8 7	..	151 9 0	..	..	255 14 0
1334	276-79	194-26	1,527 8 7	..	151 9 0	61 2 0	14-78	..
1335	276-79	194-26	1,527 8 7	..	151 9 0	239 12 0	59-10	..
1336	276-79	194-26	1,527 8 7	..	151 9 0	18 3 0	4-30	279 8 0
2. Kondamayapalli.								
(3) Chennaraju tank—								
1332	285-43	93-95	1,701 3 0	..	62 0 0	..	..	782 1 0.
1333	285-43	93-95	1,701 3 0	..	62 0 0	0 4 0	0-04	670 9 0
1334	285-43	93-95	1,701 3 0	..	62 0 0	57 1 0	34-25	..
1335	285-43	93-95	1,701 3 0	..	62 0 0	567 5 0	174-06	..
1336	285-43	93-95	1,701 3 0	..	62 0 0	13 15 0	2-15	599 14 0
3. Yerragudidinne.								
(4) Kondaraju tank—								
1332	74-0	205-12	271 14 0	..	71 13 0	..	..	150 6 0
1333	74-0	205-12	271 14 0	..	71 13 0	..	..	302 15 0
1334	74-0	205-12	271 14 0	..	71 13 0	..	..	107 2 0
1335	74-0	205-12	271 14 0	..	71 13 0	65 8 0	30-22	10 2 0
1336	74-0	205-12	271 14 0	..	71 13 0	76 4 0	20-15	..

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Name of tank.	Total extent of wet ayacut.	Extent of the irrigable dry lands.	Assessment on wet ayacut.	Fasaljasti or water-rate on second irrigated crop on wet lands.	Assessment on irrigable dry lands.	Tirwajasti or water-rate on dry lands.	Extent of dry land irrigated.	Remissions granted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. Erragudidinne—cont.								
(5) Pedda cheruvu—	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
1332	85-42	104-55	376 13 5	..	47 6 0	95 4 0	22-39	27 0 0
1333	85-42	104-55	376 13 5	..	47 6 0	78 0 0	14-28	29 12 0
1334	85-42	104-55	376 13 5	..	47 6 0	187 7 0	80-22	38 4 0
1335	85-42	104-55	376 13 5	..	47 6 0	394 2 0	171-44	4 9 6
1336	85-42	104-55	376 13 5	..	47 6 0	178 11 0	44-45	11 5 0
(6) Chinna cheruvu—								
1332	73-92	60-77	309 8 10	..	12 7 9	..	..	58 9 0
1333	73-92	60-77	309 8 10	..	12 7 9	..	..	156 14 0
1334	73-92	60-77	309 8 10	..	12 7 9	34 3 0	15-41	50 4 0
1335	73-92	60-77	309 8 10	..	12 7 9	85 11 0	35-38	9 3 0
1336	73-92	60-77	309 8 10	..	12 7 9	57 3 0	15-36	9 3 0
4. Tallalingumdinne.								
(7) Chanutala cheruvu—								
1332	133-88	180-40	677 13 0	..	208 5 0	..	..	418 12 0
1333	133-88	180-40	677 13 0	..	208 5 0	2 3 0	0-84	209 8 0
1334	133-88	180-40	677 13 0	..	208 5 0	23 7 0	5-2	184 15 0
1335	133-88	180-40	677 13 0	..	208 5 0	27 3 0	9-71	..
1336	133-88	180-40	673 13 0	..	208 5 0	29 6 0	8-40	100 13 0
5. R. Nagulavaram.								
1332	54-01	68-76	254 12 0	..	58 3 0	..	..	198 7 0
1333	54-01	68-76	254 12 0	..	58 3 0	11 3 0	7-77	102 3 0
1334	54-01	68-76	254 12 0	..	58 3 0	8 7 0	7-39	39 9 0
1335	54-01	68-76	254 12 0	..	58 3 0	12 7 0	8-92	36 14 0
1336	54-01	68-76	254 12 0	..	53 3 0	9 15 0	2-68	97 11 0

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V

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. V. SANKARA AYYAR Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, dated the 12th September 1927, No. 758-S.E.

I give below the particulars required in clauses (a) to (d) of the Legislative Council question No. 397.

(a) I know of no representation during the last two years I have been here, either orally or in writing, that the supply channel under reference was out of repair. The previous records in this office too do not indicate anything seriously wrong with the channel.

(b) & (c) An estimate for improvements to the anicut was sanctioned for Rs. 470 in April 1919 and executed. Another estimate amounting to Rs. 7,250 for the channel was submitted in February 1920 by the Sub-divisional Officer, but as statistics of actual cultivation and remission revealed no appreciable differences between the Tank Restoration Scheme and actual areas, but, on the other hand, under one tank increase was seen, the Executive Engineer returned the estimate to the Subdivisional Officer to see whether the amount could not be reduced. The Subdivisional Officer who inspected the channel in November 1920 reported that it was impossible, owing to thick growth of trees and jungle in the head reach of the channel which lies in Reserve Forest, to go down the entire length of the channel, and that the first step in the improvements to the channel should be to clear the jungle along this channel and the branch from it to Chintala tank. The clearance would, to a large extent, remove obstruction to flow of water in the floods. An attempt by the Collector to get this done by a sale proved fruitless and the ryots too were unwilling to clear the jungle. The work was finally done by Government under the Kudimaramath Act by the end of 1924.

(d) Fresh proposals to keep down the cost are awaited from the Sub-divisional Officer. This question can be replied to only after examining these proposals.

VI

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. V. SANKARA AYYAR Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated the 1st December 1927, No. 6218

I inspected the above channel throughout on 16th November 1927 walking as far as it was feasible along the bed or bank of the channel. It is a contour channel taking off from the Gundluru with only a single bank on the left side. The first thing that struck me was that none of the villagers interested could have ever cared to see what their channel was like. The whole length was so covered with vegetation which in places was well nigh impenetrable with thickly interwoven creepers and thorny bushes. The anicut and about five furlongs of the channel therefrom lie within Reserve Forest limits and this portion is particularly impassable. Even here the vegetation affecting the channel consists not so much of trees as of jungle grass, shrubs, thorny plants and creepers. The ryots excused themselves that, being in the reserve forests, they were afraid to look after the channel here, but lower down too the bank of the channel is not free from scrub jungle. One can walk only on the outside or inside, but not on the bank.

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2. The tanks round Rudravaram all contained water and the paddy crop was in good condition. Obviously, therefore, there have been enough rains in these parts. Nevertheless the bed of the Gundluru above and below the anicut was dry. The thick vegetation above the anicut indicated that there was no stagnation of water here as one would expect, the anicut standing up nearly 6 feet above the bed here. No water marks even were visible on the stones which should be the case had there been any water here for tolerably long periods at least in previous years. When I saw that vagu in open country on the road from Sirvel to Rudravaram had some spring flow in these and the tanks too had water, but that the bed of the Gundluru was perfectly dry notwithstanding the recent cyclone of 1st November 1927 and the showers since then owing to which I had to put off this inspection more than once. I am led to take with reservation the statements of the ryots that lots of water were available in this vagu to feed not only these two tanks but a chain of half a dozen tanks lower down.

3. For about two furlongs in the reserve forest portion the channel is cut deep through rocky soil. The section here is narrow and the levels taken in 1903 and 1919 show that the bed here is about half a yard higher than the sill of the head sluice, and about 3 feet below the crest of the anicut. This portion limits the possible discharge that can be drawn by the channel and, if only flood flow be taken to be available and no low spring flow, the volume of water that can be drawn in a season cannot be very considerable. Before therefore embarking in any large outlay on the channel, we have first to make sure of the quantity of water that can be drawn from the vagu. Between the fourth and fifth furlong stones there is a masonry structure to divide the flow to two branches, the one to the Chintala tank about 8 feet wide and the other to Ranga Reddi tank nearly 12 feet wide. The former is about a third of the length of the latter and has a steeper fall; and so, for equal widths at the bifurcation, the former can draw more supply than the latter.

4. To enable any work in connexion with the channel to be done, including even inspection, surveying or levelling, the first thing necessary is that the whole length of this channel and the breach to the Chintala tank should be cleared of all the rank vegetation. This same requirement was once before pointed out—vide your Proceedings, dated 2nd June 1921, on Executive Engineer's letter No. 244-M-104 dated 31st March 1921, wherein permission was given to the ryots to take away the entire tree growth in the channel portion free of any price subject to the condition that it is completely cleared within three months to the satisfaction of the Executive Engineer and also your L. Dis. No. 5724 of 1921, dated 30th July 1921, et seq. Notwithstanding this concession, nothing appears to have been done by them. During my inspection, some of the ryots gave out that they were not aware of any such concession and that they were afraid all along of touching their channel in the reserved forest. Now that the state of affairs regarding their channel has again been explained to them clearly at length by me, I believe that if they are really interested in their channel, they will do the work of clearing the vegetation. Kindly therefore revive the concession fixing a time-limit for the clearance, say to the end of February 1928. Also please arrange for intimation being given to the Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, Nandyal, and to me immediately the clearance is finished, so that levels may be taken and estimates for necessary work prepared.

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5. After examining and executing requisite repairs to the channel, if the ryots keep it cleared regularly in future, observations of the surplus from the two tanks will give reliable information to consider whether further work in the way of enlarging the channel will result in increased supply in most years.

6. The villagers interested should also be informed that the clearance of vegetation and inspection of and attention to the channel by them should not cease with this first occasion but must regularly be repeated at least once a year, say in June, just before the rains set in, and preferably a second time in September.

VII

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. V. SANKARA AYYAR Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle, dated the 3rd April 1928, No. 283.

[Subject.—Irrigation—Kurnool—Sirvel taluk—Rudravaram and six other tanks.]

I notice that the statement furnished by the Collector does not give one of the sets of figures, viz., the areas actually irrigated or cultivated under the tanks in each year, required for a comparison. The difference between the actuals and the Tank Restoration Scheme areas cannot therefore be found from the Collector's figures. I enclose herewith copy of a statement obtained from the Tahsildar in which the details of actual cultivation during the faslis 1328 to 1336 are given. A perusal of this statement bearing in mind the peculiarities of cultivation under irrigation sources in this district as explained in paragraph 2 of my No. 831-S.E., dated 10th October 1927 (copy enclosed), in connexion with the Thippayapalem project, will show that the Subdivisional Officer's statement made in 1920 from which I quoted in my letter No. 758-S.E., dated 12th September 1927, still holds good.

2. Faslis 1330, 1332 and 1336 were generally unfavourable years in these parts. Even the Cumbum tank which rarely dries up was "bone dry" in the summer of 1921 and 1927. It is to be noted that two of these bad years fall within the period considered in the Legislative Council question. The term "irrigable dry" in column 3 of the Collector's statement is a vague one. It stands for all land beyond the wet ayacut which is low enough for command by an irrigation source and has therefore a chance of getting irrigated if the owner wills (e.g.), where he wishes to save a dry crop thereon from utter loss by want of rain or when he feels sure that abundant water to raise an irrigated crop is available. The figures in the column "Remission" too do not by themselves indicate the condition of the irrigation source. The question to which the Collector has given replies are not such as will enable one to draw a useful inference about the statement of maintenance of the channel and tanks. I inspected the channel referred to in November 1927 and from what I saw, I had to seriously doubt the correctness of the impression given by the question No. 397 that the channel could feed all the seven tanks mentioned (please see copy of my No. 6218-1-12 to the Collector).

3. The enclosure received with your letter is returned.

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ENCLOSURE

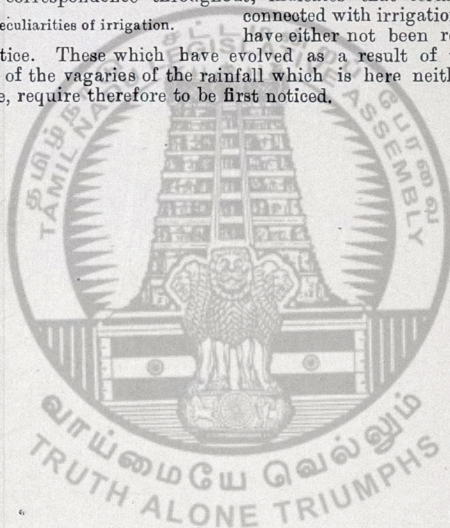
Extract of paragraph 2 of letter from M.R.Ry. K. V. SANKARA AYYAR, Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle, dated the 10th October 1927, No. 831-S.E.

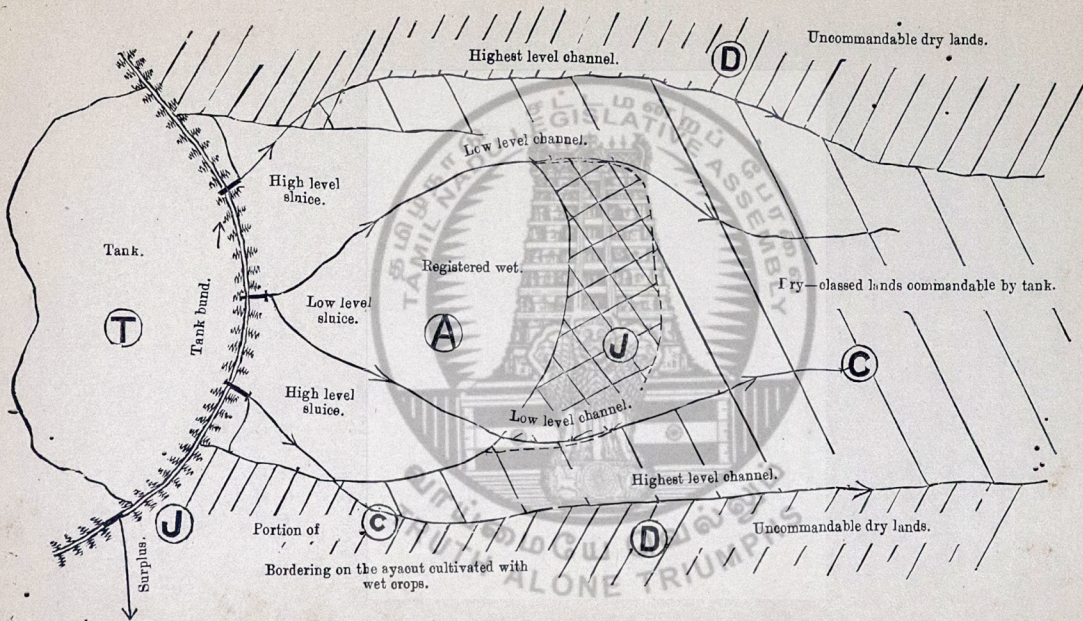
[Thippayapalem project—Markapur taluk—Kurnool district—
Re-examination of the —.]

* * * * *

2. The correspondence throughout, indicates that certain peculiarities

connected with irrigation in these parts, have either not been realized or have escaped notice. These which have evolved as a result of the ryots' long experience of the vagaries of the rainfall which is here neither certain, nor dependable, require therefore to be first noticed.





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The actual cultivation in any year fluctuates with the nature of the rainfall as in the cases described below (please refer to the sketch).

Case I.—Timely rains and ample water in the tank, in the sowing season (August or September).

First crop.—Wet on the whole extent of (A) and in (C) wet crops on a variable extent (J) and dry crops irrigated in suitable plots with a view to get increased produce, the balance of dry in (C) being unirrigated (i.e.) purely rainfed lie (D).

Second crop.—Good north-east monsoon rains, leaving water in the tank at the end of the first-crop season.

Second wet crop on whole or portion of (A) and if possible, depending on the level of water in the tank, and stray plots of irrigated dry in (C).

Case II.—Tank full by September and poor rains in October-November.

First crop.—Wet crops in (A) and dry in (J) and (C).

Second crop.—Manure crop in (A) where possible.

Case III.—Rains not hopeful—Tanks partly full.

First crop.—Short dry crop in (A) and dry in (C). Though the available water may be sufficient for wet crops in a portion of (A), ryots prefer raising a dry crop on larger extent in (A), to growing wet on a small portion of (A) with risky dry on the balance. The water in the tank is not drawn upon, unless rains are insufficient to preserve the dry crops in (A) in which contingency, the standing dry crop in (A) is irrigated.

Another case.—Rains subsequent to sowing—timely and well distributed for a good crop harvest—the tank water is not drawn upon for the first crop. (The rainfall statistics show that a similar timely distribution of rainfall throughout the life of the crop never occurs in the second-crop season and so water is sure to be drawn upon and used and thus produce revenue.)

Second crop.—Later rains fill the tank—Second crop wet on whole or part of (A) and in (J) to the possible extent.

Case IV.—Disappointing rains before, and poor north-east monsoon—tank low.

First crop.—Dry in (A) and (C) part of dry in (A) will be irrigated with the available water.

Second crop.—Nil.

Case V.—Both monsoons fail and tank gets little supply.

First crop.—Rainfed dry in a portion of (A) the balance being waste or shavi. (In this case—Thirva kammi—remission is heavy.)

Second crop.—Nil.

Other points to be noted—

(1) The variety of the dry crop is determined by the “Karthi”, nature of the soil and resources of the ryots, etc.

(2) The ordinary ryot has no special liking to paddy which is only a luxury crop to him and not staple food for him or for his cattle.

(3) The registered classification of a field does not indicate the crop raised on it.

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(4) The extent of area irrigated and revenue realized, as seen in the revenue accounts, are not in direct proportion to the water received. For a proper examination of the financial return from an irrigation work, in these parts, we should consider the revenue per acre given by the fraction :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Average total revenue} \\ \text{realized from the ayacut,} \\ \text{irrespective of the nature} \\ \text{of the crops for a number} \\ \text{of years.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ plus } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Revenue from lands} \\ \text{beyond the ayacut bene-} \\ \text{fited by the tank for a} \\ \text{number of years.} \end{array} \right.$$

Registered ayacut area.

• The condition, that, though water is available in the tank, it is not taken by the ryots for the crops, occasionally occurs only west of the Nallamalais, especially in certain portions commandable by the Karnool-Cuddapah canal.

(5) The assumption that a *uniform annual revenue* can be realized is erroneous.

(6) Paddy is sown in dry ploughed land, in furrows like dry crops. Puddling and transplantation are not resorted to here.

(7) The term "Remission", is misleading, in this district. The normal demand is worked out on a basis of uniformity of produce and revenue on the wet ayacut. From this, a deduction shown as remission, on account of dry crops having been raised on the ayacut is allowed. This deduction is a fraction of ('wet'-'dry' rates). Thus, the remission figures do not indicate failure of crops, but mostly a mere difference in the variety of crop raised. Only shavi and waste remissions can be taken as indications of failure.

(8) In the new projects—The Mopad project, Ponnalur tank, Hajipuram tank, etc., in Nellore division, I found that the aim of the ryot was to eventually raise in all years, wet-crop paddy on an extent suitable to the supply assuredly got every year. This meant, conversion of waste and dry lands into wet paddy fields and this conversion was a very slow process. Similar slowness of conversion is seen to exist in the case of the Venkatapuram tank in this division.

(9) Unlike, under the Mopad, Venkatapuram and other systems, the lands under the Thippayapalem tank, are flat or gently sloping, occupied and cultivated and not rugged, undulating thorny waste. The outlay to convert the Thippayapalem lands into irrigable plots will be very small.

(10) Enquiry shows that the extra yield of a dry crop, as a result of irrigation, even though such irrigation is done by baling from Sultan welis, is more than enough to enable the ryot to pay the extra cess over the usual which the Thippayapalem ryots promise to pay. Even, if the value of the extra produce be only equal to the extra cess, the immunity from the risk of failure is a sufficient temptation for them to go in for irrigation.

SECTION III (A).—Statement showing sourcewar particulars of irrigation under each source.

Particulars of sources.				Fasli.	Area cultivated with wet crops.		Area cultivated with irrigated dry crops.		Total irrigated.	Tirwa kammi.	Total cultivated area.
					One crop.	Two crops.	One crop.	Two crops.			
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Talla Lingamdinni.											
					ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Name of work—Chintalacheruvu—				1328	116.91	..	..	..	116.91	4.18	121.24
2. Class of work—III—				1329	139.06	..	1.19	..	140.25	..	140.25
3. Registered wet area—				1330	..	..	..	..	..	26.99	121.81
				1331	126.73	..	7.20	..	133.93	..	133.93
				1332	..	..	..	..	..	76.97	76.97
Government	Extent.	Assessment.		1333	133.44	..	0.30	..	130.78	44.73	175.51
Inam	ACS.	RS. A. P.		1334	54.73	..	42.51	..	97.24	..	97.24
	77.08	553 1 0		1335	129.81	..	11.24	0.20	141.25	..	141.25
	56.80	422 2 0		1336	111.46	..	35.87	..	147.37	..	147.37
Total	133.88	975 3 0									
R. Nagulavaram.											
1. Name of work—Vanganapalli tank—				1328	33.89	..	8.53	..	42.42	..	42.42
2. Class of work—IV—				1329	23.30	..	1.07	..	24.37	15.01	24.37
3. Registered wet area—				1330	27.14	..	..	..	22.14	..	27.14
				1331	38.70	..	2.46	..	41.16	10.95	41.16
				1332	27.61	..	..	..	27.61	21.75	27.61
Government	Extent.	Assessment.		1333	39.70	..	2.70	..	42.40	11.64	42.40
Inam	ACS.	RS. A. P.		1334	42.53	..	11.62	..	54.15	11.57	42.58
	27.61	151 6 0		1335	29.04	..	16.19	..	45.23	10.27	45.23
	14.92	93 9 0		1336	25.26	..	44.68	..	69.94	11.64	69.94
Total	42.53	244 15 0									

SECTION III (A).—Statement showing sourcewar particulars of irrigation under each source—*cont.*

Particulars of sources.		Fasli.	Area left waste or charged assess- ment.	Remission.					Net revenue.
				Waste.	Shavi.	Other occasional remission.	Total.		
							Extent.	Assessment.	
			(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<i>Talla Lingamdiinni.</i>			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Name of work—Chintalacheruvu—		1328	10-20	1-84	11-29	4-18	17-31	100 2 5	874 9 7
2. Class of work—III—		1329	4-87	..	..	..	..	..	745 15 0
3. Registered wet area—		1330	2-88	1-77	48-21	26-99	76-97	511 13 0	463 6 0
	Extent.	1331	7-15	..	..	..	..	..	797 13 8
	ACS.	1332	0-11	..	..	76-97	76-97	418 12 0	186 2 6
Government	77-08	1333	7-43	0-66	..	44-07	44-73	209 8 0	468 5 0
Inam	56-80	1334	..	2-26	1-14	34-19	37-59	184 15 0	810 11 0
		1335	..	..	..	..	..	..	705 6 0
Total ..	133-88	1336	0-01	..	5-51	18-05	23-56	106 5 0	865 14 0
<i>R. Nagulararam.</i>									
1. Name of work—Vanganapalli tank—		1328	0-87	..	13-09	..	13-09	58 15 0	193 1 0
2. Class of work—IV—		1329	..	..	..	15-01	15-01	104 5 0	140 1 0
3. Registered wet area—		1330	..	..	27-01	..	27-01	162 8 0	82 7 0
	Extent.	1331	..	..	11-48	10-95	22-43	102 0 0	142 15 0
	ACS.	1332	..	..	5-86	21-75	27-61	136 14 0	108 1 0
Government	27-61	1333	..	..	..	11-64	11-64	40 10 0	204 5 0
Inam	14-92	1334	0-40	..	..	11-57	11-57	39 9 0	169 3 0
		1335	..	..	..	10-27	10-27	33 9 0	155 12 0
Total ..	42-53	1336	..	..	..	11-64	11-64	31 14 0	163 13 0

SECTION III (A).—Statement showing sourcewar particulars of irrigation under each source—*cont.*

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Particulars of source.			Fasli.	Area cultivated with wet crops.		Area cultivated irrigated dry crops.		Total irrigated.	Tirwa Kammi rent.	Total cultivated area.
				One crop.	Two crops.	One crop.	Two crops.			
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Erragudinnē.</i>										
Kondaraya cheruvu—			1328	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	Extent.	Assessment.	1329	40.05	..	33.60	..	73.65	15.36	73.65
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	1330	70.66	..	47.64	..	118.20	..	118.20
IV class—			1331	25.87	..	14.12	..	39.99	24.20	64.19
Government	55.55	322 9 0	1331	71.15	..	67.94	..	139.09	..	139.09
Registered wet area inam ..	18.45	114 1 0	1332	21.59	..	..	..	21.59	23.85	45.44
			1333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1334	28.57	..	35.23	..	63.80	32.44	96.24
Total ..	74.00	436 10 0	1335	83.91	..	140.35	..	324.26	..	224.26
			1336	71.44	..	21.37	..	92.81	..	92.81
Quit-rent		49 5 0	1328	81.43	..	13.24	..	94.67	..	94.67
Pedda cheruvu—			1329	86.39	..	2.29	..	88.68	1.70	90.38
IV class—			1330	3.43	..	..	..	3.43	15.11	18.54
Government	46.29	276 13 0	1331	72.84	..	3.98	..	73.82	7.43	81.25
Inam	39.13	243 2 0	1332	72.08	..	1.00	..	73.08	5.88	78.96
			1333	69.45	..	4.04	..	73.49	..	73.49
Total ..	85.42	519 15 0	1334	61.46	..	9.98	..	71.44	10.98	85.09
			1335	84.69	0.49	11.91	..	97.09	..	97.09
Quit-rent		100 0 5	1336	76.66	..	16.86	..	93.52	4.23	97.75
			1328	71.85	..	33.30	..	105.15	0.71	105.86
Chinna cheruvu—			1329	97.73	..	4.62	..	102.35	..	102.35
IV class—			1330	..	..	..	..	..	23.35	23.35
Government	42.49	254 2 0	1331	106.61	..	15.79	..	116.40	..	116.40
Inam	31.43	205 14 0	1332	69.56	..	3.88	..	73.74	40.52	84.26
			1333	56.99	..	..	..	56.99	14.10	71.09
Total ..	73.92	460 0 0	1334	52.22	..	13.61	..	65.83	12.54	72.46
			1335	107.06	0.25	21.96	0.25	129.52	..	129.52
Quit-rent		55 7 10	1336	66.54	..	41.73	..	108.27	3.42	111.69

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SECTION III (A).—Statement showing sourcewar particulars of irrigation under each source—*cont.*

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Particulars of source.		Fasli.	Area left waste or charged assess- ment.	Remission.					Net revenue.
				Waste.	Shavi.	Other occasional remission.	Total.		
							Extent.	Assessment.	
			(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<i>Erragudinne.</i>									
Kondaraya cheruvu—		1328	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Extent.	1329	0 10	0 35	27 67	4 92	48 30	254 8 3	117 5 9
	Assessment.	1330	0 88	1 79	19 18	2 59	2 59	6 1 0	469 5 0
IV class—	ACS.	1331	0 07	..	1 10	3 37	31 35	280 6 0	95 9 0
Government	55 55	1332	..	..	6 77	..	4 47	16 12 0	493 13 0
Registered wet area inam ..	18 45	1333	..	..	37 50	18 05	6 77	150 6 0	221 10 0
		1334	..	..	..	32 44	55 55	302 15 0	133 7 0
Total ..	74 00	1335	..	..	..	3 37	32 44	107 2 0	329 8 0
		1336	..	..	..	..	3 37	10 2 0	636 14 0
Quit-rent	49 5 0	1336	..	..	..	..	..	..	466 2 0
Pedda cheruvu—		1328	..	4 02	4 07	..	8 09	40 0 8	326 1 9
IV class—		1329	4 41	..	..	..	1 70	6 13 0	404 3 5
Government	46 29	1330	3 84	14 19	16 99	..	31 18	266 9 0	110 4 5
Inam	39 13	1331	..	0 38	..	0 64	1 02	36 11 0	370 6 5
		1332	..	..	..	1 00	1 00	27 0 0	365 5 5
Total ..	85 42	1333	..	..	..	10 23	10 23	39 12 0	480 3 0
		1334	0 33	..	..	10 98	10 98	38 4 0	481 11 0
Quit-rent	100 0 5	1335	3 12	..	..	1 70	1 70	4 9 0	546 3 0
		1336	0 84	..	..	4 23	4 23	11 5 0	414 15 5
Chinna cheruvu—		1328	..	..	17 04	..	17 75	91 3 5	372 5 5
IV class—		1329	11 75	3 42	..	2 52	5 94	23 12 0	470 15 10
Government	42 49	1330	1 73	5 32	13 82	..	19 14	234 3 0	75 6 10
Inam	31 43	1331	0 36	..	..	..	..	..	476 2 10
		1332	0 92	..	..	1 68	1 68	58 9 0	330 11 10
Total ..	73 92	1333	..	..	16 73	14 52	31 25	156 14 0	380 11 0
		1334	1 46	..	..	12 54	12 54	50 4 0	409 12 0
Quit-rent	55 7 10	1335	1 75	..	..	3 42	3 42	9 3 0	664 10 0
		1336	0 30	..	..	3 42	3 42	9 3 0	472 1 10

SECTION III (A).—Statement showing sourcewar particulars of irrigation under each source—*cont.*

Particulars of source.				Fasli.	Area cultivated with wet crops.		Area cultivated irrigated dry crops.		Total irrigated.	Tirwa kammi rent.	Total cultivated area.
					One crop.	Two crops.	One crop.	Two crops.			
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Kondarayapalli.</i>					ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Chennarayacheruvu— Third-class—	Extent.	Assessment.	RS. A. P.	1328	277.10	..	..	..	277.10	0.7	277.83
				1329	290.36	..	21.95	..	312.31	4.93	312.31
				1330	72.91	..	95.56	..	168.47	95.56	168.47
				1331	183.74	..	1.51	..	185.25	33.82	185.25
				1332	88.92	..	85.06	..	173.98	85.06	173.98
				1333	74.86	..	97.08	..	171.94	97.08	171.94
Government ..	173.44	1,301 11 0	1333	74.86	..	..	97.08	..	171.94	..	171.94
Registered inam ..	111.99	823 8 0	1334	67.14	..	..	107.75	..	174.87	..	174.87
			1335	257.32	..	..	42.61	..	299.93	..	299.93
Total ..	285.43	2,125 3 0	1336	216.08	..	..	6.82	..	254.90	15.13	254.90
<i>Rudravaram.</i>											
Peddaraju tank— Third-class—	Extent.	Assessment.	RS. A. P.	1328	257.27	..	2.15	..	259.42	..	259.42
				1329	267.38	..	2.54	..	269.92	..	269.92
				1330	107.13	..	158.14	..	265.27	81.60	183.67
				1331	259.09	..	10.13	..	269.22	..	269.22
				1332	108.58	..	..	..	108.58	65.91	214.49
				1333	215.07	..	60.17	..	275.24	30.08	300.06
Government ..	137.32	973 1 0	1332	108.58	..	..	..	..	272.08	..	272.08
Registered inam ..	139.47	1,056 9 0	1333	215.07	..	..	60.17	..	352.33	..	352.33
			1334	267.48	..	..	4.60	..	272.08	..	272.08
Total ..	276.79	2,059 10 0	1335	295.56	6.87	..	49.92	..	352.33	..	352.33
			1336	200.05	..	..	6.68	..	206.63	11.54	218.17
<i>Ranga Reddi tank— Fourth-class—</i>											
Government ..	Extent.	Assessment.	RS. A. P.	1328	103.01	..	4.22	..	107.23	..	107.23
				1329	96.07	..	4.12	..	100.19	..	100.19
				1330	52.37	..	55.88	..	108.25	33.35	74.90
				1331	104.63	..	8.11	..	112.64	1.49	111.15
				1332	..	..	..	..	..	55.58	55.58
				1333	77.10	..	8.56	..	85.66	13.92	117.14
Inam ..	28.93	178 3 0	1334	96.07	..	..	4.15	..	100.32	..	100.82
			1335	88.37	..	..	25.87	..	114.24	7.49	121.73
Total ..	111.87	710 0 0	1336	84.05	..	..	..	..	84.05	15.27	99.32

SECTION III (A).—Statement showing source particulars of irrigation under each source—cont.

Particulars of source.	Fasli.	Area left waste or charge! assessment.	Remission.						Net revenue.
			Waste.	Shavi.	Other occasional remission.	Total.			
						Extent.	Assessment.		
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
<i>Kondaroyapalli.</i>									
	1328	ACS. 0-60	ACS. 1 54	ACS. 40-75	ACS. ..	ACS. 42-09	RS. A. P. 291 15 0	RS. A. P. 1,412 1 0	
	1329	4-93	..	..	..	..	..	1,799 9 0	
	1330	0-52	4-97	72-91	95-56	173-44	1,175 9 0	523 11 0	
	1331	..	..	8-24	33-82	42-06	278 1 0	1,410 15 0	
	1332	0-98	2-53	42-42	85-05	130-01	782 1 0	919 2 0	
Government ..	1333	3-02	2-08	15-48	96-67	114-23	670 9 0	1,030 14 0	
Registered inam ..	1334	0-09	..	..	..	..	..	1,756 6 0	
	1335	6-71	..	..	..	..	..	1,875 10 0	
Total ..	1336	6-00	1-07	72-75	15-13	87-88	599 11 0	1,019 14 0	
<i>Rudrawaram.</i>									
	1328	9-59	6-72	26-82	0-24	33-78	212 8 0	1,852 7 0	
	1329	11-17	..	..	..	..	..	1,637 15 7	
	1330	5-07	6-45	45-50	3-84	137-29	831 8 0	686 0 7	
	1331	..	..	6-58	..	6-58	42 8 0	1,549 15 7	
Government ..	1332	1-18	1-18	0-82	105-91	107-91	602 0 0	925 9 7	
Registered inam ..	1333	2-76	1-23	13-31	30-08	44-62	255 14 0	1,289 1 7	
	1334	2-76	..	..	..	..	..	1,638 9 0	
	1335	11-76	..	..	..	..	..	1,885 12 5	
Total ..	1336	4-94	0-86	32-12	11-54	44-52	279 8 0	1,316 15 5	
<i>Ranga Reddi tank—</i>									
<i>Fourth-class—</i>									
Government ..	1328	0-57	3-40	13-83	..	17-23	107 1 8	620 8 4	
Inam ..	1329	10-23	..	..	4-69	4-69	18 3 0	652 3 4	
	1330	5-90	..	47-85	1-74	82-94	472 4 0	168 10 4	
	1331	..	..	..	1-49	4 8 0	4 8 0	686 10 0	
	1332	..	..	24-42	65-58	80-00	402 14 0	231 14 0	
	1333	0-14	..	4-08	18-99	23-70	89 7 0	568 5 0	
	1334	..	..	..	..	..	..	654 5 0	
	1335	1-85	0-90	..	3-00	11-32	43 10 0	653 3 0	
	1336	2-56	0-90	0-50	15-27	16-67	71 12 0	596 3 0	

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C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.